

## THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

TEA DANCE VOGUE  
HITS LONDON HARD

Aviator Alights on Terrace at Hendon—Sees King.

ROYALTY TO ATTEND  
CHARITY MATINEES

Lady Doris Blackwood, Granddaughter of New Yorker, To Be Presented This Season.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Jan. 31.—As in New York, the rage for dancing has never been so great in London as now. At the end of last season, when tango parties first came into fashion, Mayfair hostesses attempted to give tea dances on summer afternoons, and with some success. There was a pause during the autumn, but dancing was revived at Christmas time, and, to the surprise of every one, continued throughout January.

Usually there is but little dancing in London in the first weeks of the year, for the country ball season is at its height, but this year there has been much impromptu dancing in Mayfair, often through the aid of telephones and gramophones. In fact, the society leaders who died a score of years ago would turn in their graves if they could know the informality of present day entertainments. Mr. Hall Walker this week issued over the telephone invitations to a dance next Tuesday night, calling up many of the best known leaders of London society with the formula: "Come along next Tuesday for a dance, and bring plenty of men."

Mrs. George Keppel is giving frequent afternoon tea dances for her daughter, where the young people contribute to the entertainment, singing, dancing and reciting. Mrs. Keppel's daughter being particularly popular with recitations.

Mrs. Harry Higgins, the American wife of the chairman of the Covent Garden Association, is another popular giver of impromptu entertainments and dances, but she chooses the night.

## First Courts of the Year.

The first court of the year is to be held on February 13, the second, or general court, a fortnight later, and there will also be three courts between May 1 and May 22. A levee will be held in February, another in March and three more between April 26 and May 25.

The King and Queen have already promised to attend the performances at the Palladium on March 17 in aid of the Chelsea Women's Hospital, and the Queen will be present at the Palace Theatre matinee on February 24 in aid of the Schools for Mothers. Queen Alexandra will go to the Olympia on February 6 for the Baptista Schriber benefit performance. Mme. Schriber is an equestrienne, whose Arabian horse was poisoned, and later replaced by Walter Winans, through the kindness of Lord Londesborough.

Windsor Castle lately has housed many of the diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, notably Ambassador and Mrs. Page. Usually the guests arrive in time to dress for dinner and leave next morning after breakfast. The King and Queen, with other members of the royal family, enjoyed the command performance given by Gustav Hamel, England's best aviator, who flew from the Hendon aerodrome to Windsor on Thursday. After circling the castle he suddenly descended neatly on the pathway of the east terrace, where the King and Queen interestedly inspected the machine.

## Peer's Daughter Weds.

One of the very smartest weddings of the winter was that of the Hon. Helen Winifred Meysey-Thompson, second daughter of Lord and Lady Knarborough and the Hon. Richard W. Davenport-Legh, a lieutenant in the Lancashire Hussars and heir to the Barony of Newton, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, on Wednesday. Scores of titled people were present. The bride wore white tulle, and a long train of white and gold brocade, with a band of myrtle and orange flowers. The bridesmaids wore white chiffon over underskirts of pale tissue and deep gold belts, and on their heads a crown of leaves covered with white tulle veils. A reception was held after the ceremony at No. 80 Brook street. The couple left later for the Riviera. Another notable wedding this week was that of Lady Adelaide Spencer, eldest daughter of Earl Spencer, and Sydney Peel, at great Brington Church, Northampton. A special train was chartered to carry down and bring back a big crowd of well known London society people.

Lord and Lady Dufferin's pretty daughter, Lady Doris Blackwood, is soon to make her debut. Lady Dufferin, formerly Miss Florence Davis, of New York, has been conspicuous every season for the last two decades for her beauty and jewels. The Dufferins now live at Putney.

## German Heiress Expected.

The Hon. John Freeman-Milford and his wife, who a short time ago was Fraulein von Friedlander-Fuld, Germany's richest heiress, are expected in London shortly. She is to be presented at one of the early courts by the wife of the German Ambassador. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman-Milford are now in Rome.

Mrs. Walter H. Page, as well as the wives of the Italian, German and Japanese ambassadors, has accepted honorary membership in the Lyceum Club. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Page, who arrived on the Oceanic, are on a visit to their parents in Grosvenor Square. Brand Whitlock is passing a few days in London before going to Brussels. There is no truth in the rumor that

## DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH AND HER TWO SONS.

From left to right—The Duchess of Marlborough, A. F. Wilding (Australian tennis champion), a tutor, Lord Blandford, Lord Ivor Spencer-Churchill.



Mrs. George Keppel has sold her Grosvenor street house for a large sum. She and her daughters will for the future be much more in England than has been the case in recent years.

Lord and Lady Decies, when they arrive on this side from America, will go to Moore Abbey, County Kildare, which they have rented from Lord Drogheda for a few months. They will have a large house party for the Punchestown races, Moore Abbey, which is only ten miles from the Curragh, will be a convenient centre for Lord Decies during the annual training of the South Irish Horse, of which regiment he is in command.

The Duchess of Marlborough and her two boys, the Marquis of Blandford and Lord Ivor Spencer-Churchill, are at Cannes.

PARIS STIRRED BY  
THEATRE ODDITIES

First Nighters See Play Half Sung, Half Spoken—Free Rides with Tickets.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Paris, Jan. 31.—Two theatrical innovations took Parisian first nighters by surprise this evening. In "L'Eclaircie," a clever sentimental lyric romance by Henry de Forge and E. Bertaux, produced at the Théâtre Antoine, the action of which passes in a provincial asylum for the insane during the temporary lucidity of a young lady inmate, half the actors and actresses exclusively sing their parts while the other half speak them, regardless of the music.

This new arrangement adds force and simplicity to the roles of the secondary characters and greatly enhances the effect of the poetic situations of the romance. The singing occurs only at the most important passages when it is logically required by the action of the play. This daring innovation, worthy of the best days of the old Théâtre Libre, is the discovery of M. Génier, the manager of the Théâtre Antoine, in which he is also an actor, and met the hearty approval of the public.

The other novelty which marked tonight the opening of a new theatre for light comedy, frisky sketches, impressionist skits, satires and ultra-modern society episodes of the capital, called La Comédie Parisienne, is that, included in the modest price of an orchestra stall, six and one-half francs or \$1.30, is the service of a well appointed motor car that calls at one's residence, restaurant or hotel, and conveys the spectator to the theatre.

Another feature of the Comédie Parisienne is that persons who demand admission after the commencement of the performance only pay in proportion to what they come to see. For instance, a person buying a ticket for the last play on the programme only pays one-quarter of the original price of the ticket, according to where the seat is situated.

The most amusing of the four new sketch comedies brought out at La Comédie Parisienne to-night is "C'est pas Chic," by Georges Casella and André de Fouquières, which is a satire of the story of Joseph and Potiphar developed from the Old Testament with modern Parisian surroundings and sarcasm.

## HOW TO DIET BABIES

Frenchman Discovers That Condensed Milk Is Healthy.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Paris, Jan. 31.—An authoritative report on the best food for babies has been made to the French Academy of Medicine by M. Lassablière, whose experiments on some fifty babies show conclusively that condensed milk is superior to all other foods and not inferior as nutriment to the milk of the children's own mothers. All the children experimented upon who were fed from birth on condensed milk alone increased in weight and size equally with a number of others under observation who were fed by their mothers.

At no time during twelve, eighteen and even twenty-four months (during which no other milk was taken than condensed) did the babies show the slightest signs of digestive, circulatory, bone or other troubles. A number of babies fed upon other milks suffered various troubles, which immediately disappeared when they were placed on a condensed milk diet.

M. Lassablière has discovered that condensed milk diluted with rice water instead of ordinary water, while curing diarrhea nourished the infant at the same time, thus avoiding in such cases the hydropic or vegetable soup regime, in which the nutriment value is greatly diminished.

Miss Loeb Has High Praise  
for Glasgow's Relief of Poor

New York Woman Believes Scottish City Has Adopted Ideal Plan.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Jan. 31.—It is impossible for you to lay too much stress on my enthusiasm and ardor over Glasgow's scheme for relieving the dependent poor, which I have just investigated," said Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, who is beginning in behalf of the recently appointed New York commission to inspect various European systems of social insurance, caring for dependent children, pensioning mothers, etc. Miss Loeb says the system in Glasgow for "outdoor relief" is a conception of a magnificent scale. The result of about a half century of work "seems probably incomprehensible to you," she said. Miss Loeb had this to say to The Tribune correspondent: "There are only fifty pauper children in all Glasgow. There are practically none in institutions, but on the other hand hundreds and hundreds are taken by families and reared in good environments and surroundings, developing eventually into the best type of citizen. This scheme, which is entirely municipal, involves the payment to the foster mother of an adequate sum for the maintenance of herself and the child. I use the word adequate advisedly, for that seems to be the crux of the matter in these experiments."

Glasgow cares for all ages of people, but my investigation is directed chiefly to the children, for we propose to begin work in New York State by caring for the children. I talked with many widows in families in which children now live and found everybody delighted with the plan.

"The children are placed in three classes of families—farmers, small farmers and carpenters. Inspectors visit the families constantly, seeing that everything is as it should be, and the children are watched from the time they are infants until they are between fourteen and sixteen years old. What

brought such interest and pleasure to me was finding out that less than one per cent of these potential citizens eventually become criminals.

"Glasgow believes in making the citizen an asset, not a liability. That's what we have got to do in New York. One of the greatest features of the plan is its wonderful flexibility. This, too, rather tickles one's sense of humor after the traditional, hidebound ruling which obtains regarding the Scotchman. But it is true. For instance, I saw long lists of clothing furnished each child, and I said right away to myself, 'Well, they'll all be clothed so much alike that it will seem just like a uniform.' But to my delight I found that the children were allowed to choose within a certain latitude the kinds and colors of clothes which pleased each. This has developed individuality right at the start. I am taking back with me samples of these clothes, and I declare that no child in Fifth avenue wears a better hat than the three I obtained."

"Not only are the orphans cared for, but the children with too many little brothers and sisters, or whose parents are terribly poor, are looked after in their own homes, the city remunerating the parents."

"I intend visiting France, Germany, Denmark and Austria, but I am convinced now after seeing how children are cared for in Glasgow, and what remarkable men and women they develop into, that it is almost impossible for you to find a better system of caring for dependent children. If the system is adopted in New York State it would advocate that the money be paid direct to the state to the mother, doing away with the intermediary red tape and the implication of pity of the charity organizations. I wouldn't favor control by the charity department, which has proved inadequate where such experiments have been tried."

Miss Loeb investigated social insurance in England, but believes in common with many English authorities that the system is unsound. She intends to return to New York in March.

## WAVES IMPERIL TRANSFER

The Cameronia Sails with the United States's Passengers.

Glasgow, Jan. 31.—The Scandinavian-American liner United States crept into the Clyde to-day, having been forced to turn back on her voyage from Copenhagen to New York by the bursting of a low pressure cylinder on Thursday when 200 miles from the Scottish coast.

The 234 passengers on board were transferred off Greenock to the Anchor liner Cameronia under somewhat dangerous conditions, owing to the high wind and heavy sea in the Firth of Clyde. They descended to the waiting tenders on storm ladders rigged to the sides of the vessel and many of them were so nervous that they were virtually carried down by the Danish seamen.

The Cameronia sailed later for New York.

ANIMAL HOSPITALS  
LATEST PARIS FAD

Police to Give Protection to All Domestic Beasts—Dogs Must Wear Medals.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Paris, Jan. 31.—Domestic animals of all descriptions are henceforth to be officially protected by the Paris police. The new Prefect of Police, M. Hennion, has decided on the creation of a permanent commission at the Prefecture, which, under the presidency of himself, will have elaborate rules for police protection of the city's animals. Animal ambulances and hospitals will be built and the police will receive strict orders to regard themselves the protectors of the four-footed as well as the two-footed inhabitants of Paris.

The canine population of Paris is estimated at 6,000,000, which should produce some \$100,000 in taxation were the dog tax properly enforced. In the future all dogs will be required to wear medals for identification. Among the first acts of the animal commission will be to forbid the use of dogs for drawing carts, as is customary in many parts of France and Belgium.

## \$300,000 SYSTEM FAILS

Engineers Can Find No Fault in Paris Multiple Telegraph.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
Paris, Jan. 31.—The elaborate multiple telegraph system around Paris, which took two years to construct and cost \$300,000, has been found to be a complete failure, the cause whereof completely baffles the French engineers, who are unable to discover the slightest flaw in the fault.

Much ridicule is being heaped on the postal authorities, who lost no occasion during the construction of boasting that the new system would relieve the congested telegraph service of Paris and the suburbs.

Andreas Dippel in Europe  
Finds Comic Operas Scarce

News Notes of Persons in the Musical World of Berlin.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Berlin, Jan. 31.—Andreas Dippel is staying for two or three days in Berlin en route for Munich, Milan, Paris and London. He is looking out for operatic scores and talent for his forthcoming venture into the field of comic opera. He says that while in Vienna he saw nothing suitable for New York, and that thus far his search in Berlin had not been successful. He was very enthusiastic over Count von Hubsch's "Parsifal" at the Berlin Royal Opera, saying it was the greatest production of "Parsifal" ever seen, surpassing in some respects that of Bayreuth. Mr. Dippel does not believe that other productions of "Parsifal" materially affect that of Bayreuth, for, as he says, "the Bayreuth tradition will ever remain. It will always be the Mecca."

Ernest Schelling, the well known composer, is stopping at the Esplanade for a few days on his way to New York.

Ward Alden, the young American violinist, who has been studying here for the last three years, has been called home by the sudden death of his father, Felix Langendorff, a former member of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company, continues to win laurels, distinguishing himself as Kundry in "Parsifal" at the Opera at Kiel, which enjoys the patronage of the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia. She has now been engaged permanently at the Royal Opera, Dresden, generally considered the finest in Germany.

For the first time an American composer will have one of his works created in Berlin. This will happen on February



ANDREAS DIPPEL.

10, when "His Highness's Bed," an opera, by Paul Tietjens, author of "The Wizard of Oz," is to be produced at the Walhalla Theatre. Mr. Tietjens played several extracts from his score at a private party of Americans recently, on which occasion the music was highly praised.

## SEASICK? TRY ATROPINE

German Heart Specialist Says One Milligram Is Sufficient.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Berlin, Jan. 31.—Atropine as an absolute remedy for seasickness is being advocated by Dr. Joseph Fischer, the heart specialist, of Nauheim. Dr. Fischer says that during his last voyage to the United States he studied a large number of sufferers, and decided that the ailment was only irritation, or "nervous vagus," and that after experiments he was paralyzed this irritation by injections of atropine.

In fifty-two cases an injection of one milligram of atropine was found sufficient to put patients on their feet within two hours. They did not become sick again, although the voyage was exceptionally rough. Dr. Fischer advises atropine pills, which would have the same effect as injections, but which are more readily assimilated.

LEPROSY IN FRANCE:  
DOCTORS ARE CALM

Germs No Longer Virulent and Not Primarily Contagious—Many Rats Infected.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Jan. 31.—As a result of startling statistics showing some three hundred lepers living in Paris alone and others in various parts of France, the government has requested a report on the subject by the Academy of Medicine. Professor Netter, on behalf of the commission for epidemics, recommended that the government rigorously forbid the entrance of foreign lepers to French soil, but he states that the leprosy germs of cases in France are no longer virulent, and not primarily contagious unless existing in dirty surroundings, when they might become dangerous.

Fifteen lepers now being treated in Saint Louis Hospital are allowed comparative liberty, but in no case has contagion resulted. It is even doubtful whether in the present state of inactivity of the germs leprosy may be inherited. Professor Netter recalls the case of a doctor who went to America in 1888 to search for the descendants of a leper, among whom he found no trace of the disease.

M. Marchoux, of the Pasteur Institute, states that leprosy germs are very prevalent among the rats of Paris, whereof more than one-half of 1 per cent show manifest signs of leprosy. He believes that as high as 5 per cent are contaminated, though showing no external signs, leprosy taking a long time to develop. These rat germs, however, are not known to affect humans, and there is no danger from lepers in France unless, for some reason, the leprosy germs should suddenly regain their former virulence.

On recommendation of the Pasteur Institute the French sanitary authorities are taking measures for the prophylactic precaution against possible cases of infection by kala azar, or black pest, which can be transmitted by dogs to children. Professor Pringault, of the Pasteur Institute of Marseilles, has discovered the existence among the dogs of that city of kala azar germs, which may be communicated by fleas from contaminated dogs to children.

Three cases of infantile kala azar, or blackish black pest, have been noted in Algeria, and thirty-three in Tunis. The disease only attacks children. The first symptoms are a swelling of the spleen and liver. The disease is curable by the puncture of the spleen, hypodermic injections and a rigid diet, but only in the proportion of 20 per cent.

André Boulanger, giving an account of the excavations before the French Academy of Inscriptions, amused the savants of that august body by reading some of these. One of them said: "This establishment will not be responsible for the loss of jewels or money unless these are left with the porter."

## ANCIENT BATHS DUG UP

Weren't Responsible for Valuable Unearthed.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Jan. 31.—In the course of some excavations being made in Asia Minor, French party has just laid bare the magnificent thermal establishment of Aphrodisias of Caria. That vast structure, dating from the time of Hadrian, was found in an almost perfect state of preservation. The high temperature rooms, with their system of heating, was almost intact, and it was even possible to read the inscriptions on the walls.

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## Bluefields Loses Its Chinatown.

Bluefields, Nicaragua, Jan. 31.—The entire Chinese section of this city was destroyed by the fire which broke out last

LONDON THE HOME  
OF SANDWICH MEN

Hundreds of Them Live on 28 Cents a Day for Eight Hours' Work.

POLICE REGULATE  
THE MARCHING ORDER

Few Are Ever Able to Quit the Boards for Good, but Some Emigrate Occasionally.

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

London, Jan. 31.—One of the most characteristic sights of London streets is the sandwich men, the derelicts of the labor market. There are hundreds more of them than in New York or Chicago. Between 200 and 300 men parade London's thoroughfares advertising plays, Turkish baths, books, pins, needles, restaurants—almost anything. London is the home of sandwich men. In very few cities in England are there more than fifty or one hundred board carriers to be found, and when Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester or Glasgow needs a big advertisement in the streets it turns to London, which supplies the men. There is never any shortage of labor among sandwich men, strangely enough, too, for while the work is not the hardest kind of physical labor, still the board's weight is considerable, and, besides, the work means continuously standing on the feet for five or six hours at a stretch. Many of the men are unfit for anything else physically, but others have done no other work for years.

Most of them are, as a rule, drawn from that class of men who are not favored by employers because they are lacking in self-reliance, and too pitiful as it is, in self-respect. Some of them are men who have been thrown out of the regular army; others are clerks who have not been able to withstand the buffets of fortune and have made a rapid descent in the social scale. But, on the other hand, there are responsible men among the board carriers, some of them married men with families which have never been above General Booth's "submerged tenth."

Two large firms in London employ on an average three hundred sandwich men a day. On some days as many as seven hundred are in the streets. The theatres and pantomimes had to be advertised for the Christmas holidays, and the Wonder Zoo alone kept seven hundred employed for three days. But the busiest time of the year is that during which the motor show is held. About a thousand sandwich men are employed then. The quietest months are June, July and August. When strawberries have to be picked a large number of sandwich men hire themselves to the country, and many are absent from London when the hopping season arrives.

A set of three boards and shoulder irons for one man costs 7s. 6d. The day's work lasts eight hours. But all the time is not spent in trudging the streets. The men have a quarter of an hour's rest in the morning, another quarter of an hour in the afternoon, and an hour for dinner, so that while the return is eight hours their actual working hours are six and a half. They do not begin work at a fixed hour. The starting time depends on the requirements of the clients. Some men are always on the same beat. The same men have carried boards for the same places of amusement ever since they were opened. They are permanently employed, and would consider it strange if they were told off to another quarter of the town.

Ordinarily the pay is 1s. 2d. a day. This rate applies to the central part of West London. If the men are sent further afield they are paid extra. For carrying boards in Kensington one would get four or six cents a day more. The rule is to pay in proportion to the distances covered. If men were sent to Putney, for example, they would be given the return fare, and receive 3s. 6d., or a little over a day. Sandwich men have been known to receive as much as 5s. a day. In one advertising order recently given it was stipulated that this should be the rate of pay.

The men are not bound by any fixed rule. When one of them takes out his boards his employer has little control over him. The trust placed in him is full and implicit. When he returns, after putting in eight hours, no questions are asked. It is taken for granted that he has done his duty. He is paid his money and there the transaction ends.

If the employer does not impose hard and fast restrictions on the man beyond seeing that the instructions of clients are carried out, there are certain police regulations to be observed. Sandwich men who appear on the streets in large numbers are expected to observe the rule that in walking at last thirty yards must separate each from his nearest fellow. Where a hundred or more are employed on one job it is to be feared that this rule is more honored in the breach than in the observance, for the space occupied by them would be over a mile and three-quarters. The boardmen may patrol anywhere in London except the city, Bond street, Piccadilly and the Strand. These thoroughfares are closed to them on account of the heavy traffic.

How the sandwich men exist on their little earnings is difficult of comprehension, but they have solved the problem of living on 20 cents a day. With many of them the work is not merely a stop-gap until better employment turns up. This is the only kind of work they have or ever hope to attain, and so they have discovered how to live on their little incomes. Most of them sleep for 4 cents a night in their own lodging houses, which in some instances charge 8 cents and 12 cents. They obtain their food at soup kitchens and Salvation Army restaurants. At some places they get the soup free; at others they have to pay 2 cents for a canful. Nobody understands better than the sandwich man how to get the worth of money, how to get food value. He goes in for quantity, not quality, and cheapness is the ruling consideration.

It is a hard and at best an uncertain life, and some of the men who are leading it are as wretched as ever was Victor Hugo's Jean Valjean. But it has its redeeming feature. It keeps them out of the workhouses, for they would rather earn 20 cents a day by carrying sandwiches than perform the tasks in the casual wards. And it is cheering to learn that they are not all devoid of grit. The employers help eligible men to obtain emigration allowance and fares forth to Canada, Australia, etc. If he succeeds he does not forget his former chums, and is instrumental in giving some of the opportunity of saying goodbye to the boards.

## COLOGNE POLICE

GET THE BOODLE

[From The Tribune Correspondent.]

Cologne, Jan. 21.—Police corruption comparable to that now and then cropping up in little old New York has been revealed here by the trial of the editor of the Socialist paper "Rheinische Zeitung," who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 for libelling the police and the Public Prosecutor. Both the evidence and the judgment, however, completely justified the police officers, who were called as witnesses took advantage in almost every instance to avail themselves of their right to refuse to testify on the ground that they might incriminate themselves. And so really there was not a complete revelation of the rottenness of the department. However, the facts actually proved were of a sufficiently astounding character.

It was shown to be quite a common thing for men seeking concessions for dance halls, cafes or restaurants to send the police inspectors or their wives lunch on hampers with \$20 bills inclosed. On one particular occasion an inspector received from a prospective concessionaire a basket of twelve dozen bottles of wine. Police officials were constantly entertained at champagne fetes by persons anxious to win their favor. Undisguised gifts of money seem to have been common occurrences.

The detective bureau was in virtually the same deplorable condition morally, for several witnesses frankly admitted that in robbery cases the police were dependent on the pecuniary support of the robbed, and if these were not prepared to pay very little was done in the way of investigation. One official was asked by the bench what happened when poor people were robbed. He replied: "None of us can work without money. We can't juggle it out of our sleeves. With us nothing is attained without money."

Another official testified concerning a case of robbery and murder in which the victim, a girl, was found late at night, and as promptness was necessary he and his men took a cab, for which the next day they were charged by the department, as it appeared that their expense account amounted to just about seven cents a day.

In strong contrast to this parsimony was the statement of Police President von Wegmann that "for political purposes plenty of money was at his disposal, and if the amount available did not suffice additional funds were applied for in Berlin and paid without question." The principal activity of the political police, it may be mentioned, consists in harassing the Socialists, without, so far as can be seen, achieving anything but an increase in their numbers.

The increase of magnetism is produced by the use of a copper ribbon as a conductor, cooled by the flowing of a current of petrol to 20 degrees below zero, centigrade.

INCREASES MAGNET POWER

Frenchman Announces Important Scientific Discovery.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Jan. 31.—A discovery of considerable importance to science has been made by M. Delandres, director of the Meudon Observatory, and his assistant, M. Pérot. M. Delandres announced before the Academy of Sciences that he had found a means to quadruple the magnetic field of an electro magnet, a sixty-pound magnet, producing ordinarily 12,000 to 15,000 gauss, being made to yield 50,000 gauss, which figure he believes can be increased to 60,000 under improved conditions.

The increase of magnetism is produced by the use of a copper ribbon as a conductor, cooled by the flowing of a current of petrol to 20 degrees below zero, centigrade. The Academy has appointed a special commission to study the new discovery, which will greatly extend the field of research work where magnetism is used, notably in investigating the effects of magnetism on the emission and absorbing of light.